Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-25 (canceled)

Claim 26 (new). A method for processing a discrete-time signal formed by temporally consecutive signal values of a signal vector,

providing a signal vector;

determining at least one correction vector as a function of the signal vector, the at least correction vector defining a signal having an envelope curve, the envelope curve having at least one local extreme value,

adding the at least one correction vector to the signal vector.

Claim 27 (new). The method according to claim 26, wherein the envelope curve has at least one local maximum.

Claim 28 (new). The method according to claim 26, wherein the envelope curve has at least one local minimum.

Claim 29 (new). The method according to claim 26, wherein determining the at least one correction vector further comprises multiplying a base correction vector by a window function.

Claim 30 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein the window function has at least one window area of consecutive elements in which the values of the window function differ from zero, and wherein the values of the window function outside the at least one window area are zero.

Claim 31 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein a window area interrupted by a first end of the correction vector is continued at the other second end of the correction vector.

Claim 32 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein the window function comprises one of a group consisting of a rectangular window, a triangular window, a Von-Hann window, a Gauss window, a Hamming window or a Blackman window.

Claim 33 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein at least one window area of the window function is arranged with respect to the temporal sequence of elements of the correction vector such that a maximum value of the signal vector lies within the window area.

Claim 34 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein the base correction vector only contains frequency components which lie in the frequency band from zero to half the sampling frequency of the signal vector.

Claim 35 (new). The method according to claim 34, wherein the elements of the base correction vector alternately adopt one of two values.

Claim 36 (new). The method according to claim 26, wherein determining the at least one correction vector and adding the at least one correction vector further comprises determining a plurality of correction vectors such that the envelope curves of signals described by the correction vectors have different local extreme values.

Claim 37 (new). The method according to claim 36, wherein after a first addition of a first correction vector to the signal vector, a subsequent correction vector is determined as a function of a total vector produced by the first addition.

Claim 38 (new). The method according to claim 26, wherein steps of determining and adding the at least one correction vector further comprise:

dividing the signal vector into at least two part signal vectors in a cyclically alternating manner;

calculating at least one correction vector for each part signal vector;

adding the at least one correction vector for each part signal vector to the respective part signal vector; and

recombining the part signal vectors.

Claim 39 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein the base correction vector includes a plurality of elements, each element being determined using the largest element and the smallest element of the elements of the signal vector.

Claim 40 (new). The method according to claim 30, wherein elements of the correction vector Δy_μ in a window area of the window function are calculated as follows:

$$\Delta y_\mu = -Vz \cdot d_{opt} \cdot w(\mu),$$

wherein μ is the running index in the window area having a range of 0 to M-1, $w(\mu)$ is the window function, Xh is an auxiliary vector with the running index μ and the elements of the signal vector in the window area, the maximum element Xh_{max} of the auxiliary vector is located at the position ½* (M-1)+1, Vz equals

$$Vz = \text{sign}\left(Xh\left(\frac{M-1}{2}+1\right)\right)$$

and d_{opt} is calculated as follows:

$$d_{opt} = \text{Min}\left(\frac{Xh_{max} + Xh_\mu}{1 + w(\mu)}\right).$$

Claim 41 (new). The method according to claim 26, further comprising lengthening the signal vector at a first end by adding at least one element of the signal vector from a opposing second end of the signal vector.

Claim 42 (new). The method according to claim 41, wherein the at least one correction vector is lengthened at a first end of the correction vector by adding at least one consecutive element of the correction vector starting at an opposing second end of the correction vector, such that the correction vector and the signal vector are lengthened by the same number of elements.

Claim 43 (new). The method according to claim 26, further comprising providing the signal vector by performing an inverse Fourier transformation on an input signal.

Claim 44 (new). The method according to claim 26, wherein the input signal comprises a discrete multitone modulated frequency domain signal.

Claim 45 (new). An arrangement for adjusting a discrete-time signal which is formed from temporally consecutive signal values of a signal vector, the arrangement comprising:

a transform element operable to generate a time domain signal vector;

a correction element operably coupled to receive the time domain signal vector, the correction element configured to

determine at least one correction vector as a function of the signal vector, the at least correction vector defining a signal having an envelope curve, the envelope curve having at least one local extreme value,

add the at least one correction vector to the signal vector.

Claim 46 (new). The arrangement of claim 45, wherein the correction element is further operable to determine the at least one correction vector further by multiplying a base correction vector by a window function.

Claim 47 (new). The arrangement of claim 46, wherein the window function has at least one window area of consecutive elements in which the values of the window function differ from zero, and wherein the values of the window function outside the at least one window area are zero.

Claim 48 (new). The arrangement of claim 46, wherein at least one window area of the window function is arranged with respect to the temporal sequence of elements of the correction vector such that a maximum value of the signal vector lies within the window area.

Claim 49 (new). The arrangement of claim 46, wherein the base correction vector only contains frequency components which lie in the frequency band from zero to half the sampling frequency of the signal vector.

Claim 50 (new). Device according to claim 45, wherein the correction element is embodied as a signal processor.